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Cardiff Rural District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1950

BY

G. McKIM THOMAS

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.(Eng.), D.P.H.(Lond.).

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Public Health Officers, 1950

Medical Officer of Health :

G. McKIM THOMAS,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.(Eng.). D.P.H.(Lond.).

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

EVAN JONES, M.S.I.A. No. 2 District (Radyr).

Sanitary Inspectors :

G. I. HALL, M.S.I.A. No. 3 District (Dinas Powis).

WM. DAVIES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. ... No. 1 District (Whitchurch).

Clerical Staff :

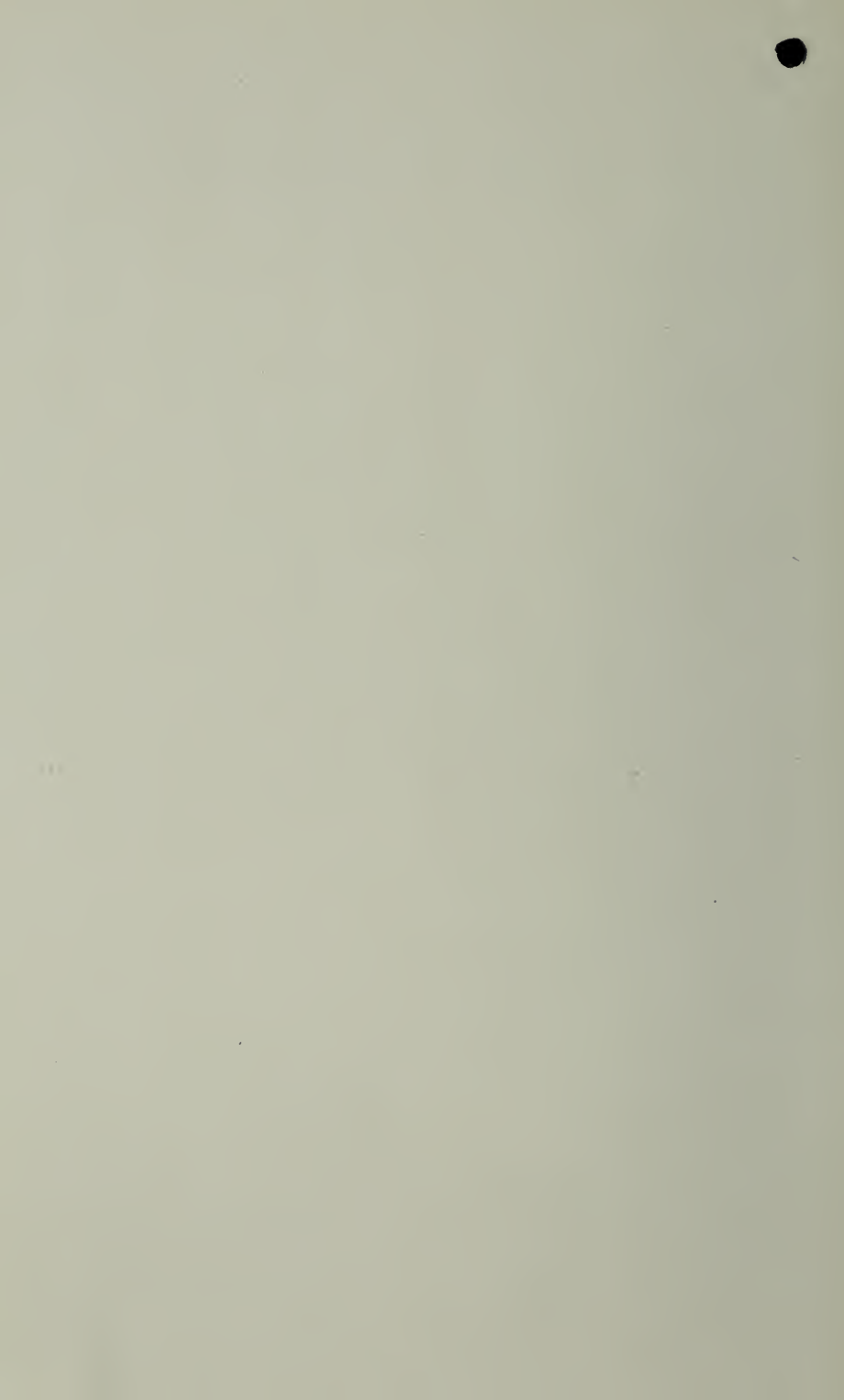
A. M. REES

K. G. TADD

Rodent Operatives :

W. DOERR

T. RICHARDS



CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Health Department,
20, Park Place,
Cardiff.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Cardiff Rural District Council.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A communication has been received from the Welsh Board of Health requesting the Council to direct that the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1950 be prepared on the lines set out in Circular 2/50 (Wales).

I beg to submit my report to you which I have prepared on the lines which have been indicated.

For the first five months I was Acting Medical Officer of Health, but from 1st June I was appointed as Medical Officer of Health for Cardiff Rural District Council and Cowbridge Borough and Rural District.

The general standard of health has been maintained and there is a state of almost full employment amongst your population. The death-rate for infants under one year is low, being 30.30 per 1,000 births. The death-rate is 10.65 and a fact which each year shows itself is that the expectation of life is rising and a high proportion of deaths do not take place until 65 years and many more persons are living to ages of 70 and 80. This increase in the length of life does bring with it the complication of the difficulties in caring for the aged sick. Those who are well and able to get about are able to meet others who are similarly placed in Pensioners' Clubs, etc. Many of these old people have no immediate relatives who can assist them with their domestic duties and these are able by application to the Glamorgan County Council to obtain the services of a Domestic Help for part of the day, several times a week. Should they be in ill-health it is also possible for the Home Nurse to visit and assist them in a variety of ways. These two services are of great value and are much appreciated.

There appears to be a need in our housing schemes for smaller houses, flats and bungalows to accommodate more of these elderly couples who will in years to come tend to increase in numbers rather than decrease following the trend in the population figures.

Whilst no actual figures are available as to the percentage of infants that are being vaccinated against smallpox, there is no doubt that there is a marked falling off in the number of infants who are being protected and as you are aware, the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to this.

The Rural Housing Survey has been completed and record cards are available showing the various properties which require to be dealt with when times are more opportune, for demolishing many of them which are very much sub-standard.

The Council's new housing schemes are now showing the results of the earlier work which the Council has been putting in in the preparation of the various schemes.

In the body of the report an account of the detailed enquiries which were made in connection with the housing conditions of Tuberculosis patients will be found. Unfortunately there are numbers of persons who have to share a bedroom and even a bed—a state of affairs which is highly dangerous. The follow-up of the contacts and their examination by the Chest Physician is of the utmost importance.

With regard to food, our main deficiency in this direction is the very meagre meat ration of a first class protein which is very necessary for a high standard of physical and mental fitness.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(i) General Statistics :

Area—acres	...	...	...	...	60,056
Estimated resident Population, mid 1950 (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	37,270
No of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	10,035
Rateable value of district	...	...	...	...	£219,099
Sum represented by the 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	£879. 17s. 5d.

(ii) Social Conditions :

The District is divided into two parts, some of which are urban in character and in the Whitchurch district the estimated population is approximately 20,000 persons; the remainder is mainly rural. There are 371 farms in the area and milk production is largely carried on.

The industries are as follows :—

1. British Railways (Western Region) Locomotive Repair Department, Van.
2. Blaengwynlais Quarry, Whitchurch.
3. Southfords, Ltd., Whitchurch (Wire Brush Manufacturers).
4. Cwmleyshon Quarry, Rudry.
5. Cefn On Basic and Dolomite Works, Van.
6. Cecil Sweet Factory, Whitchurch.
7. Edgefield Engineering Factory, Whitchurch.
8. John Rigg Cases Co., Tongwynlais.
9. G. T. Utley & Co., Ltd., Precision Engineers, Tongwynlais.
10. D. S. Metal Craft Ltd., Tongwynlais.
11. Melingriffith Tin Plate Works, Whitchurch.
12. Taffs Well Dolomite Co., Pentrych.
13. Tynant Quarries, Radyr.
14. Creigiau Quarries, Creigiau.
15. Tudor Morgan & Son, Timber Merchants, Whitchurch.
16. Maberley Parker & Co., Public Works Contractor, Whitchurch.

17. British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Lavernock.
18. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Aberthaw
19. Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Rhoose.
20. Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Rhoose.
21. Seth Hill & Son, Pantyffyon Quarry, Bonvilston.
22. Lavernock Quarries, Ltd., Lavernock.
23. St. Andrew's Quarry Co., St. Andrews.
24. Wenvoe Quarries (1927) Ltd., Wenvoe.
25. Greenwood Bros., Lime Stone Quarry, Wenvoe.
26. Whitehall Quarries, Walston, Wenvoe.
27. British Geon, Sully.

(iii) Extracts from Vital Statistics :

	M.	F.	Total
1. Deaths (all ages)	213	182	395
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			10.60
2. Live births—legitimate	243	207	450
illegitimate	3	9	12
Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population :			
Live births—legitimate and illegitimate			12.4
3. (a) Still births—legitimate	3	4	7
illegitimate	—	1	1
Birth rate per 1,000 births of estimated resident population :			
(b) Still birth — legitimate — expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births			15.5
Still births — illegitimate — expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births			83.3
4. (a) Deaths of infants under 1 year			
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	2	—	2
Rate per 1,000 live births— legitimate and illegitimate			
(b) Death of infants under 1 year :			
Legitimate—expressed per 1,000 live legitimate births			26.6
Illegitimate—expressed per 1,000 live illegitimate births			166.6
5. Number of Maternal Deaths ...			Nil
6. Neonatal Mortality :			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :			
Legitimate	3	5	8
Illegitimate	2	—	2
Rate per 1,000 live births			21.65

TABLE I.
GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS 1950

							Estimated Population 1950	Births		Deaths		Infant Mortality		Neo Natal Mortality	
								Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	15.8	—	11.6	—	29.8	—	—
Administrative County	...	...	...	...	...	...	737,890	11,920	16.15	9,438	12.79	467	39.18	285	23.91
Urban Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	537,200	8,870	16.51	7,030	13.09	359	40.47	210	23.68
Rural Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,690	3,050	15.20	2,408	12.00	108	35.41	75	24.59
Health Division Aberdare and Mountain Ash	Constituent Districts														
	Aberdare Urban	...	...	...	...	...	41,050	548	13.35	625	15.23	18	32.85	11	20.07
	Mountain Ash Urban	...	...	...	...	...	31,750	514	16.19	442	13.92	25	48.64	15	29.18
Caerphilly and Gelligaer	Caerphilly Urban	...	...	...	...	...	34,600	769	22.23	435	12.57	42	54.62	17	22.11
	Gelligaer Urban	...	...	...	...	...	36,400	708	19.45	406	11.15	26	36.72	18	25.42
Mid Glamorgan	Bridgend Urban	...	...	...	...	...	14,070	236	16.77	136	9.67	9	38.14	6	25.42
	Maesteg Urban	...	...	...	...	...	23,050	425	18.44	318	13.80	19	44.71	11	25.88
	Ogmore and Garw Urban	...	...	...	...	...	22,620	353	15.61	313	13.84	16	45.33	10	28.33
	Porthcawl Urban	...	...	...	...	...	9,454	125	13.22	122	12.90	3	24.00	3	24.00
	Penybont Rural	...	...	...	...	...	34,350	543	15.81	398	11.59	24	44.20	15	27.62
Neath and District	Neath M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	32,230	507	15.73	437	13.56	14	27.61	7	13.81
	Neath Rural	...	...	...	...	...	41,450	660	15.92	529	12.76	22	33.33	16	24.24
Pontypridd and Llantrisant	Pontypridd Urban	...	...	...	...	...	39,220	600	15.30	513	13.08	31	51.67	21	35.00
	Llantrisant Rural	...	...	...	...	...	25,510	476	18.66	322	12.62	16	33.61	11	23.11
Port Talbot and Glyncorrwg	Glyncorrwg Urban	...	...	...	...	...	9,156	179	19.55	88	9.61	13	72.63	10	55.87
	Port Talbot M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	44,050	739	16.78	516	11.71	25	33.83	14	18.94
South East Glamorgan	Barry M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	42,120	705	16.74	482	11.44	17	24.11	11	15.60
	Cardiff Rural	...	...	...	...	...	37,270	462	12.40	395	10.60	14	30.30	10	21.65
	Cowbridge M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	11	10.09	17	15.60	—	—	—	—
	Cowbridge Rural	...	...	...	...	...	18,060	289	16.00	137	7.59	10	34.60	5	17.30
	Penarth Urban	...	...	...	...	...	18,420	286	15.53	240	13.03	7	24.48	5	17.48
West Glamorgan	Gower Rural	...	...	...	...	...	11,400	164	14.39	165	14.47	6	36.59	6	36.59
	Llwchwr Urban	...	...	...	...	...	25,620	363	14.17	287	11.20	12	33.06	8	22.04
	Pontardawe Rural	...	...	...	...	...	32,650	456	13.97	462	14.15	16	35.09	12	26.32
Rhondda	Rhondda Urban	...	...	...	...	...	112,300	1,802	16.05	1,653	14.72	82	45.50	43	23.86

TABLE II.

**CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS
AGES DURING 1950**

Diseases	hrs. 24	Weeks				Total 1st M'th	Months				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity ...	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Broncho-Pneumonia	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Haemolytic disease of the new born	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	5	4	—	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	13

TABLE III.

BIRTHS

The number of births and the birth rate in the District for the past ten years is shewn in the following table :—

Year	Births		Birth-rate	
1941	...	468	...	13.3
1942	...	529	...	15.2
1943	...	575	...	17.0
1944	...	623	...	17.7
1945	...	570	...	16.4
1946	...	619	...	17.3
1947	...	582	...	15.8
1948	...	525	...	14.8
1949	...	434	...	12.0
1950	...	462	...	12.4

TABLE IV.
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1950.

	Rate per 1,000 population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 live births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	All Deaths under one year
England and Wales	15.8	0.37	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	1.50	8.39	1.9	29.8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	17.6	0.45	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09	1.56	8.76	2.2	33.8
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated resident population 25,000—50,000 at 1931 Census)	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	8.36	1.6	29.4
London Administrative County	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07	1.23	6.57	1.0	26.3
Cardiff R.D.C.	12.4	0.21	10.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	6.5	30.3

The following is a table of the principal diseases and causes of death which were registered in the district during the year under review :—

TABLE V.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1950

CAUSES								M.	F.
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	182
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Other Tuberculosis Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	30
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	33
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	57
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	9
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Premature Birth, Malformations, Birth Injuries and Infant Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Road Traffic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	24
Causes (Included in "other defined diseases" above)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	6	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Legitimate ...	2	—
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illegitimate ...	246	216
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	243	207
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Legitimate ...	3	9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illegitimate ...	3	5
Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	3	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Legitimate ...	—	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Illegitimate ...	—	—

TABLE Va
TABLE SHOWING AGE OF DEATH
IN THE
CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Age			Male		Female			Total
Under 1	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	14
5	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
10	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	1
15	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
20	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
25	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4
30	...	...	2	...	0	...	...	2
35	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	6
40	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	5
45	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	10
50	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	15
55	...	...	11	...	14	...	...	25
60	...	...	15	...	9	...	...	24
65	...	...	18	...	14	...	...	32
70	...	...	23	...	13	...	...	36
75	...	...	33	...	32	...	...	65
80	...	...	34	...	36	...	...	70
85	...	...	29	...	20	...	...	49
90	...	...	10	...	11	...	...	21
95	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	8
100	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Over 100	...	...	0	...	1	...	...	1
			213	...	182	...	...	395

Percentage of Deaths over 65 years of age—63

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Laboratory Facilities.

Examination of pathological specimens and bacteriological examination of ice cream, milk and water supplies are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, The Parade, Cardiff.

Chemical analyses of sewage effluents, water samples and ice cream continue to be made by the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory of the same address.

Examination of Pathological Specimens during the Year.

Nature of Specimen	No. of Specimens Examined	Negative	Positive
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	66	45	21
Swabs for Diphtheria ...	65	63	2
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli ...	8	7	1
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli ...	1	1	0
Faeces for Dysentery ...	18	17	1
Swabs from Meningococcus ...	1	1	0
Hairs for Ringworm ...	1	0	1
Urine for pus ...	4	3	1
Blood for Malaria ...	0	0	0
Pertussis for Whooping cough ...	16	14	2
Faeces for Ova ...	1	1	0
Blood for Undulant Fever ...	2	2	0
Faeces for Enteric ...	406	392	14
Urine for Enteric ...	1	1	0
Blood for Enteric ...	295	289	6
Faeces for Food Poisoning ...	5	5	0
Spinal fluid for Cerebro-spinal fever ...	1	1	0
Total ...	891	842	49

(b) Ambulance Services :

Medical practitioners in the district are able to use the service of the Health Department in securing the removal of infectious disease cases, where necessary, and their accommodation in hospital. On request, the Health Department contacts the appropriate hospital and arranges, through the County Ambulance Service, for an ambulance to be provided.

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics :

There are three centres at which patients from your district can attend for examination and treatment. They are situated at No. 20 Cathedral Road; "Glenview," Court House Street, Pontypridd and No. 26 Newlands Street, Barry.

At these centres, examinations including X-ray and tests, are carried out by the Chest Physicians. The examinations are not confined to persons who are actually suffering from tuberculosis but a large number of contacts also are examined so that any evidence of tubercular infection may be detected as early as possible, so giving the patient a better opportunity of being cured.

It has been the practice for some years past in all notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to examine the milk supply for the presence of tubercle bacillus.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

The heavy rainfall recorded during the summer months ensured a plentiful supply of water throughout the area and this offered relief during a period which is usually accompanied by drought in the remote parts of the district dependent on wells and springs which soon exhaust their supply during long periods of warm weather.

A system of regular sampling for bacteriological examination of water supplied to each community is maintained and the results reported quarterly to the Health Committee in a joint report by your Medical Officer and Surveyor, a summary of which appears on Page 14. When unsatisfactory results appear, an immediate investigation is carried out with a view to locating the cause, and effecting a remedy. In the meantime consumers on an unsatisfactory supply are advised to boil water intended for drinking purposes and are again advised when the supply is safe.

Evidence of contamination was reported in the well supply provided for the six Council Houses at Cefn Mably and upon investigation it was found that it appeared to be associated with the system of scavenging employed by a private contractor. A notice board was immediately erected advising consumers to boil water intended for drinking purposes, and the contractor was instructed to dispose of the refuse at a considerable distance away from the dwellings. Negotiations with representatives of the Hospital Board having control of the nearby Cefn Mably Hospital resulted in a promise of a mains supply being afforded the six Council Houses and also a neighbouring cottage dependent on a well supply of doubtful purity. We are now awaiting details of the terms and conditions of the concession.

The supply to Waterloo Terrace, Rudry again gave unsatisfactory bacterial counts. Defects in the mains were located, repaired, and part of the filter media renewed; this being the second change in the filter within a period of nine months. Subsequent samples gave satisfactory results. An alternative satisfactory supply through new mains is in the process of construction, and we are hopeful that this will soon be completed and the unsatisfactory existing supply discontinued.

The adverse bacteriological report concerning the private supply to Wernddu Row, Van, is not surprising, having regard to the defective pipe-line conveying the water from the source to the spout and the obvious risk of contamination en route. Consumers on this supply have been advised to boil water intended for drinking purposes. An alternative satisfactory mains supply is in process of installation here too and will soon be completed.

Complaints of discolouration in the water supply were received from residents in Sully. The complaints were referred to the

improved by the provision of a new length of main connected to vestigations and promised remedial action.

The supply to Brooklands Terrace, Wenvoe was considerably improved by the provision of new length of main connected to another main in the vicinity having greater pressure.

Some changes were effected in the supervision of the water supplies by the appointment of an officer to co-ordinate the watermen's service and this no doubt added to the efficiency of the supervision.

Much progress was achieved during the year with the extension of public mains to supply villages and hamlets in remote parts of the district and but for acute shortages in the supply of mains pipes and fittings, the record would have been even more encouraging. A report giving details of the new mains installed and those intended in the near future, has been supplied by Mr. Youldon, your Surveyor, to whom I am much indebted for the following information.

Report on Waterworks Schemes

- (A) Bonvilston and Welsh St. Donatts Scheme (Part 1) which includes Glyn Cory, Peterston and Pendoylan.

(1) Water Mains

(a) The Pendoylan Section was completed and put into operation in December

(b) The Welsh St. Donatts Section was completed but owing to the non-delivery of the Pump Unit this section will not be served with water until early in 1951.

- (2) The Storage Tank (100,000 gallons capacity), the High Level Tank and Tower (15,000 gallons capacity) and the Pumping Station were all completed during the year.

(B) (a) Pengelli Extension

Work was commenced on this extension in October, 1950.

(b) Peterston—Station Road Extension.

Tenders are to be invited early in 1951 for this extension.

(C) Bonvilston etc., Water Scheme, Part 2.

A Contract was entered into for this scheme, but owing to the delay in delivery of cast-iron pipes and fittings, it is not anticipated that the work can proceed before March, 1951.

(D) Rudry and Rhydygwern Water Scheme

A Contract has been entered into for this scheme, but owing to delay in the delivery of pipes and fittings, work will not commence until April, 1951.

(E) Van Water Scheme

A Contract has been entered into for this scheme, but owing to delay in the delivery of pipes and fittings, work will not commence until April, 1951.

TABLE VI.
BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER, 1950

Source	March Quarter		June Quarter		September Quarter		December Quarter	
	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result	Date	Result
A.—PUBLIC MAINS SUPPLY.								
Bonvilston, etc., Scheme	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	23. 6.50	Satisfactory	3.10.50	Satisfactory	18.12.50	Satisfactory
Radyr	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	23. 6.50	Satisfactory	26. 9.50	Satisfactory	14.12.50	Satisfactory
Van (Rhymney Water Board) ...	3. 2.50	Satisfactory	23. 6.50	Satisfactory	28. 9.50	Unsatisfactory	18.12.50	Satisfactory
Welsh St. Donatts (Mid-Glamorgan Water Board)	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	23. 6.50	Satisfactory	26. 9.50	Satisfactory	14.12.50	Satisfactory
Penmark	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	6. 7.50	Satisfactory	3.10.50	Satisfactory	18.12.50	Satisfactory
Pentyrch and Llanilterne	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	26. 6.50	Satisfactory	26. 9.50	Satisfactory	20.12.50	Satisfactory
Gwaelodygarth (Tank on Mountain) ...	28. 3.50	Satisfactory	26. 6.50	Satisfactory	26. 9.50	Satisfactory	20.12.50	Satisfactory
Well, New Row, Rhydygwern	24. 3.50	Satisfactory	8. 6.50	Satisfactory	31. 8.50	Satisfactory	14.12.50	Satisfactory
Spring and Filtration Plant, Rudry ...	3. 2.50	Satisfactory	1. 6.50	Satisfactory	28. 9.50	Satisfactory	13.12.50	Satisfactory
Waterloo Terrace, Rudry	7. 3.50	Satisfactory	27. 6.50	Satisfactory	31. 8.50 22. 9.50 4.10.50	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	13.12.50	Satisfactory
B.—PRIVATE MAINS SUPPLY.								
Glyn Cory, Peterston-s-Ely	Sampling suspended and consumers warned to boil water intended for drinking purposes.							
C.—PUBLIC WELLS AND SPRINGS.								
Well, Springmeadow, Lisvane	6. 2.50	Satisfactory	1. 6.50	Satisfactory	4.10.50	Satisfactory	14.12.50	Satisfactory
Rhose Village Pump	Pump out of order		Pump out of order		3.10.50	Unsatisfactory	Mains supply available	
Well, Cefn Mabry, Council Houses ...	10. 2.50 14. 2.50	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory	1. 6.50	Satisfactory	12. 9.50 15. 9.50 4.10.50	Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory Unsatisfactory	13.12.50	Satisfactory
D.—PRIVATE WELLS AND SPRINGS.								
Well, Draethan Row, Rhydygwern ...	10. 2.50 9. 3.50	Satisfactory Satisfactory	1. 6.50	Satisfactory	28. 9.50	Satisfactory	13.12.50	Satisfactory
Spring, Wernddu Row, Van	24. 3.50	Satisfactory	5. 6.50	Satisfactory	28. 9.50	Satisfactory	18.12.50 28.12.50	Unsatisfactory Satisfactory

TABLE VII.
PROVISION OF WATER SUPPLY IN THE PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT.

Name of Parish	No. of Houses (approx.)	No. of Houses on Main Supply	No. of Houses dependent on Wells etc.	Mains supply Sufficiency of Pressure	Quality Filtered and Chlorinated	Name of Suppliers	Remarks
Bonvilston	43	43	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Leckwith	20	2	18	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Lavernock	29	19	10	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Llancarfan	113	60	53	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Lisyane	190	148	42	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Llanedeyrne	227	187	40	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Llanilterne	40	14	35	Satisfactory	Yes	C.R.D.C.	
Llanfedw	49	—	49	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Llantrithyn	33	25	8	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Llanvithyn	4	2	2	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Michaelstone-le-Pit	56	18	38	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Pendoylan	112	30	82	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Penmark	226	221	5	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Pentyrch	590	484	21	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Creigiau	—	85	—	Satisfactory	Yes	Barry Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Peterston-s-Ely	97	59	38	Satisfactory	Yes	C.R.D.C. (to 21/4/49)	Now supplied by Pentyrch Reservoir and Barry Corpn.
Porthkerry	144	140	4	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Radyr	466	448	18	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Rhydygwern	53	27	6	Satisfactory	No	C.R.D.C.	
Draethan	—	20	—	Unsatisfactory	No	Private Supply	
Rudry Village	124	87	10	Satisfactory	Yes	Tredegar Estate	
Waterloo	—	27	—	Unsatisfactory	No	C.R.D.C.	
St. Andrew's	768	764	4	Satisfactory	Yes	C.R.D.C.	
St. Brides-super-Ely	31	29	2	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff and Barry Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
St. Fagans	111	73	38	Satisfactory	Yes	Bulk Supply	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
St. Georges-super-Ely	83	67	16	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
St. Lythans	20	—	20	Nil	No	Bulk Supply	
St. Nicholas	113	43	46	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Distributed through C.R.D.C. Mains
Glyn Cory	—	24	—	Satisfactory	No	Glyn Cory Estate	
Sully	175	175	—	Satisfactory	No	Barry Corporation	
Van	82	60	22	Satisfactory	Yes	Rhymney Valley Water Board	Bulk Supply distributed thro' C.R.D.C. Mains
Welsh St. Donatts	72	15	57	Satisfactory	Yes	Mid-Glamorgan Water Board	Bulk Supply distributed thro' C.R.D.C. Mains
Wenvoe	174	123	51	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	
Whitchurch	5770	5752	18	Satisfactory	Yes	Cardiff Corporation	Added area Tongwynlais thro' C.R.D.C. Mains
Totals	10,024	9,271	753				

TABLE VIII.
ANALYSIS OF THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND DRAINAGE IN EACH
OF THE PARISHES COMPRISING THE COUNCIL'S DISTRICT.

Parish	No. of Houses (approx.)	Complete water carriage to sewer	Treatment works	Cesspools		Water carriage to outfall other than cesspool or sewer	No satisfactory slopwater disposal or dry closets	Proposed scheme and order of Priority
				Complete water carriage	Slopwater only, dry closet			
Bonvilston	43	—	1	13	7	—	22	No. 17, Bonvilston Village
Leckwith	20	—	1	—	4	11	4	Nil
Lavernock	29	8	2	4	2	9	4	Nil
Llancarfan	113	—	—	11	15	—	87	No. 15, Llancarfan Village
Lisvane	190	63	4	58	22	—	43	Nil
Llanedeyrn	227	122	26	49	14	—	16	No. 12, Cyncoed Area
Llanilterne	49	—	—	10	18	—	21	Nil
Llanfedw	49	2	—	6	—	—	41	Nil
Llantrithyd	33	—	—	4	1	—	28	No. 21, Llantrithyd Village
Llanvithyn	4	—	—	1	—	—	3	Nil
Michaelston-le-Pit	56	16	9	4	15	—	12	Nil
Pendoylan	112	—	—	13	64	—	35	No. 6, Gwernysteeple
Penmark	226	34	1	92	11	2	86	No. 3, Fontigary, Rhoose
Pentyrch	590	112	2	193	42	—	241	No. 1, Pentyrch Village
								Creigiau Village
								Gwaelodygarth
Peterston-super-Ely	97	—	1	35	7	1	53	No. 10, The Village
Porthkerry	144	124	—	15	—	1	4	Nil
Radyr	466	431	—	24	11	—	—	Nil
Rhydygwern	53	—	—	3	23	—	27	No. 19, Rhydygwern
Rudry	124	—	—	13	4	—	107	(a) No. 2, Garth Place
								(b) No. 18, Waterloo Area
St. Andrews	768	674	—	78	11	2	3	(a) No. 5, Sully Road, Area
								(b) No. 13 Cross Common
								(c) No. 14, St. Andrew's Rd.
St. Brides	31	—	—	10	16	—	5	No. 21, The Village
St. Fagans	111	—	—	15	3	—	93	No. 21, The Village
St. Georges	83	—	—	12	22	—	49	No. 21, The Village Area
								Church Area
								The Village
								The Downs
St. Lythans	20	—	—	1	5	1	13	Nil
St. Nicholas	113	—	27	39	36	—	11	No. 11, The Village
Sully	175	—	2	138	23	6	6	No. 7, The Village
Van	82	25	—	17	2	—	38	(a) No. 8, Porset Area
								(b) Van Terrace to
								Wernddu Cottages
Welsh St. Donatts	72	—	—	11	4	—	57	Nil
Wenvoe	174	—	19	83	10	—	62	No. 4, Village and
								Twynyrodin Area
Whitchurch	5770	5729	—	22	4	—	15	To be considered
Totals	10,024	7,340	95	974	396	33	1,186	

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The year was one of steady progress in the work of extending public sewers. The sewerage scheme for Gwaelodygarth was completed and 34 dwelling houses, 1 chapel and 1 school soon took advantage of the new drainage facilities by converting their pail closet form of sanitary accommodation to the water carriage system. It may be difficult to secure connection of all the properties within 100 feet of the sewer because many of the dwelling houses fall far short of a desirable standard of housing fitness and have therefore been provisionally placed in Category 5 during the Rural Housing Survey. Many of the owners are aware of this fact and one can quite understand their reluctance to expend money on sanitary improvements to properties which will be the subject of clearance orders when overcrowding and other difficult re-housing problems have been solved. The question of assessing the remaining life of the older unfit properties is receiving attention with a view to action being taken to enforce the provision of water closets in those cases where it is felt reasonably certain they will remain for a period long enough to justify the expenditure. A survey to ascertain the precise conditions relating to each property is being undertaken at the present time.

The Parish Council of Van complained of nuisances being caused during the process of night soil collection in the village of Porset and in consequence of a report submitted by the sanitary inspector on the difficulties of effecting an efficient collection, and calling attention to the close proximity of pail closets to dwelling houses in Porset Row, your committee decided as a matter of urgency that the village of Porset should be provided with a sewer so that pail closets could be converted into water closets and thus afford a permanent remedy of the nuisances enumerated. A scheme was soon submitted and approved by the Welsh Board of Health. There is a prospect of work commencing on this scheme in the near future.

I am obliged to Mr. S. P. Youldon, your Surveyor, for the following information giving particulars of the schemes intended for the various parishes in the immediate future.

Peterston-super-Ely.

A Joint Sewerage Scheme for Peterston-super-Ely and Gwernysteeple is in course of preparation, the object being to avoid having two Sewage Disposal Works in the same area. The joint Scheme is to be submitted to the Welsh Board of Health early in 1951.

Parish of Whitchurch.

Wenallt Road Sewer Extension.

This scheme was submitted and approved by the Welsh Board of Health and tenders are to be invited early in 1951.

Parish of Van.

Porset Sewerage Scheme.

This scheme was submitted and approved by the Welsh Board of Health and tenders are to be invited early in 1951.

Premises Connected to New Schemes.

Gwaelodygarth—34 Houses

1 Chapel

1 School.

Premises Connected to Existing Sewers.

Dinas Powis— 2 Houses.

Whitchurch—13 Houses.

Penmark (Fontigary Sewerage)

A Contract has been entered into for this scheme which is scheduled to commence in March, 1951.

Pentyrch.**(a) Gwaelodygarth**

This scheme was completed and a contract for the necessary laterals and connections was entered into.

(b) Pentyrch Village

A revised scheme to serve the village of Pentyrch has been submitted to the Welsh Board of Health.

(c) Creigiau

The preparation of this scheme has been postponed until a decision has been reached with regard to the possible large scale development in this area.

A table indicating the type of closet and system of drainage in each of the parishes is on Page 16.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection of house refuse in the Parishes of Whitchurch and Radyr was carried out by direct labour, the work in the case of Radyr Parish having been transferred from contractors as from 1st April, 1950.

The remainder of the district was covered by contractors as follows :—

Bonvilston	*Penmark
Creigiau and Croesfaen	*Porthkerry
*Council Houses, Llanfedw	*Rudry
Draethan	*Rhydygwern
Gwerny-steeple	St. Andrews
*Gwaelodygarth	St. Brides
Llancarfan, Llancadle, & Llanbethery	St. Lythans Down
Llantrithyd	St. Georges
Lisvane	St. Nicholas
*Llanedeyrn	*Sully
Llanilterne	Tongwynlais
*Michaelston-le-pit	*Van
*Pentyrch	Wenvoe
Peterston-s-Ely	

*Pail closets are also emptied in these parishes. St. Fagans village is scavenged by the Plymouth Estate.

During the year the scavenging service was extended to include Llantrithyd village, and a number of minor extensions were also introduced.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is exercised under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and two operatives are employed to undertake this work. Section 2 of the Act states—

(1) It shall be the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as is practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular—

- (a) from time to time carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid;
- (b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice;
- (c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this Part of this Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by these provisions.

(2) Every Local Authority shall keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of this Act, as may be required by any direction given by the Minister thereunder.

Complaints are immediately investigated and a continuous survey of the district is carried on. Private property, business premises and farms are inspected and treated and a proportion of the cost in the case of business premises and farms is recovered from the owners or occupiers. Refuse tips are, of course, a constant source of trouble and these are regularly inspected and treated.

During the year the following work was done :

Number of houses surveyed	...	...	...	7,022
Number of houses treated	...	...	...	374
Number of Rats destroyed	...	...	...	2,908
Number of mice destroyed	...	...	...	578

Sewers are periodically treated, during the year two maintenance treatments for rats in sewers were undertaken as follows :

	Total Manholes Surveyed	Baited	Prebait.	Complete Prebait.
January to March, 1950 ...	1,157	696	74	10
July to September, 1950...	1,157	562	53	7

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Rodent Control) methods of destruction are used and close co-operation exists between the Department and the Ministry in dealing with the problem of rodents.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Atmospheric Pollution

I referred in my last Annual Report to complaints of noxious emissions from a chemical works within the district and that certain alterations had been suggested. Contact with the Alkali etc. Works Inspector has been maintained and in January of this year I had a comprehensive report from him following a visit he made to the factory, from which it appeared that he was satisfied that all reasonable precautions were being taken but that it is possible that during periodical cleansing processes certain vapours may be emitted in small amounts. There have, however, been very few complaints to the Council, although complainants may, as requested, by the works manager, have communicated direct with him at the time of occurrence so that the necessary investigations may be made at once.

With regard to the cement works within the district, following the installation of arrestor plant at Aberthaw and Rhose, we have had no complaints. Precipitation plant is on order for the works at Lower Penarth, but it is not anticipated that delivery will be effected until the Summer of 1952.

Following representations made with regard to dust emitted from a limestone quarry, work was put in hand to enclose the conveyor and screens and certain alterations to the tarred stone building were effected.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

Five dwellings, of which one was a Council House, were treated for verminous infestation, gas or spray being used in each case.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public or privately owned swimming baths open to the public in any part of the area.

SCHOOLS

Precautions to prevent the spread of infectious disease are taken in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum of Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927.

CAMPING SITES

Application for licences authorising land to be used as camping sites were received and granted as follows, the period in each case expiring on 31st October, 1950 :—

1. Bay Hotel Caravan site, Lavernock—70 trailer-caravans.
2. Court Farm Camping site, Rhose—120 trailer-caravans or tents.
3. Island View Caravan site, Swanbridge—44 trailer-caravans.
4. Minehead View Caravan site, Rhose—9 trailer-caravans.
5. Old Searchlight Station, Lavernock—25 tents.
6. The Spinney Caravan site, Swanbridge—22 trailer-caravans.

The above list shows a reduction of one from that of 1949.

All these sites, with the exception of No. 4, are provided with water closets and in the case of Minehead View it is a condition of the licence that the present sanitary conveniences shall be converted to water closets immediately the public sewer is available. Frequent inspections of these sites were made during the summer months and during the year an additional cesspool and increased water closet accommodation were provided at Court Farm Site, Rhoose. An improvised water supply was also afforded to the site at Minehead View, Rhoose, and the sewage treatment bed provided for the Bay Hotel Site, Lavernock, was repaired and put into operation.

In the Autumn of this year, the Council decided to formulate a code of standard conditions to be observed in connection with camping sites, and your officers, in consultation with the Area Planning Officer, drew up such a code which was accepted by the Council, and this is reproduced on this and the following pages.

The standard includes planning features as well as measures designed to secure sanitary conditions and a copy was supplied to each licensee to enable them to make early arrangements to bring their sites up to the required level.

There have, during the year, been many cases of the unauthorised stationing of private caravan-trailers on land in the district and your officers have reported on 15 such cases. As a result of notices, the land was subsequently cleared in 4 cases, whilst individual licences were, after investigation, issued in respect of 6 occupiers. Action in the remaining five cases was still proceeding at the end of the year.

In the main, these vehicles are owned and occupied by persons whose occupations necessitate their moving about the country and who, for that reason, are unable to establish a fixed home.

Towards the close of the year you decided, after having received the sanction of the Welsh Board of Health, to make available sites at the Hayes Farm Camp for caravan trailers, where there are hard standings, access roads, slop water drainage facilities and sanitary accommodation.

CONDITIONS TO BE ATTACHED TO LICENCES AND PERMISSIONS FOR CAMP SITES, BOTH FOR CARAVANS AND TENTS, UNDER THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947, AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

1. Definition of Moveable Dwellings.

The classes of moveable dwellings permitted on the site are :—

1. Tents.
2. Mobile Caravans.

For the purpose of this licence the expression "Mobile Caravans" means trailer caravans specially -designed and constructed for towing by private cars, and motor caravans in full mechanical order, in all cases complying with the Ministry of Transport Acts and Regulations. The use of improvised vehicles is expressly prohibited.

2. Distance between Tents or Caravans.

There shall be a minimum distance of 15 feet between tents or caravans, and a minimum distance of 40 feet between the rows of tents or caravans. No caravan or tent is to be closer than 20 feet to the boundary of the camping site.

3. Open Space for Recreation.

An open space for recreation and general amenity purposes shall be provided on each camp site equal to not less than 20% of the total developed area of the site. The total developed area of the site shall be calculated exclusive of land not suitable for the siting of caravans or tents thereon. The density shall not exceed 25 caravans and/or tents per acre of the land suitable for use as sites for caravans or tents excluding the area allocated for open space purposes.

4. Hard Standings.

If necessary, hard standings shall be provided to the requirements of the Council.

5. Periphery Road.

A periphery road shall be provided within the site to facilitate the siting and removals of caravans, if the Council so require. Such roads shall be constructed in accordance with the specific requirements of the Council for each site.

6. Screening of Site and Access.

The site shall be screened, if the Council so require, from residential development, public roads, and other vantage points. Where the Council so require, tree planting to their satisfaction shall be carried out by the licensee. The natural conditions of the site shall be disturbed as little as possible, and individual plots shall not be permanently fenced. Access to the site from a public road shall have adequate visibility splays, and the width of the entrance gate shall not be less than 12 feet. An access road constructed to the satisfaction of the Council shall be provided to the site.

7. Sanitation, Water Supply, Refuse Disposal, Etc.

(a) A sufficient supply of wholesome water for the use of the occupants of every tent and caravan is to be provided to the camping site, and the maximum distance from any caravan shall not exceed 100 yards.

(b) W.C. accommodation is to be provided on the site with separate approaches for each sex on the basis of one w.c. per 10 caravans or tents, with a minimum of one w.c. for each sex. In addition, waste water gullies are to be provided at convenient points so arranged that the maximum distance from any caravan or tent is not in excess of 100 yards. Liquid matter shall not be discharged on to the ground.

(c) Adequate ablution arrangements are to be provided adjoining the sanitary conveniences, and arrangements for disposal of sewage shall be made in accordance with the specific requirements of the Council for each site.

(d) Approved fixed-type receptacles with well fitted covers shall be provided for refuse, on the basis of one receptacle to every five caravans or tents.

(e) Suitable and adequate arrangements to the satisfaction and subject to the written consent of the Medical Officer of Health shall be made for the disposal of refuse.

(f) Holes are not to be made on the camping site for any purpose whatever without the permission in writing of the Council.

8. Fire Fighting.

Adequate fire fighting appliances shall be maintained by the site operator, in accessible positions, to the approval of the Council.

9. Additions to Caravans.

No addition shall be made to a caravan other than the type which can be readily dismantled and removed from the caravan, such as a canvas lean-to or awning.

10. Dogs.

Dogs must be kept under control.

11. Noise.

The use of all musical instruments, gramophones, wireless sets, and petrol engined generators between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. shall be prohibited.

12. Speed.

The speed of caravans and/or cars on the site shall under no circumstances exceed 10 m.p.h.

13. Supervision.

The licensee shall be responsible for providing a warden or other competent person to ensure that the conditions of the licence granted are carried out in all respects. A copy of these conditions must be exhibited at all times in a prominent position on the site.

14. APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING CONSENT.

An application for planning permission shall be accompanied by plans indicating the following matters in addition to those normally required on the application form "D" :—

- (1) The approximate position of each caravan pitch.
- (2) The area to be allocated for pitching tents.
- (3) The area to be set aside for car parking.
- (4) The area to be set aside for recreational purposes.
- (5) The position and width and type of construction of access.
- (6) The position of any tree planting to be undertaken.
- (7) The position and details of any buildings proposed to be erected in connection with the site.
- (8) If the storage of caravans during the winter months is contemplated, the site proposed to be used for this shall be indicated.

15. Period of Licence.

Period of licence in each year is to be 1st March to 31st October. Except as may be approved by the Council, all caravans and tents are to be removed during the period—31st October to 28th (or 29th) February, subject to any specific arrangement agreed by the Council for any particular site.

**SECTION D.
HOUSING**

During the year 68 Council houses were completed and the position in the Council's Housing Programme as at 31st December, 1950 is as follows, for which information I am indebted to the Engineer and Surveyor :—

Housing Programme 1945 - 1950

Total number of houses in respect of which contracts let	...	...	...	...	640
Number of houses completed at 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	388
Balance uncompleted at 31/12/50	...	...	...	...	<u>252</u>
Located as follows :—					
Bonvilston	...	...	...	...	6
Gwaelodygarth	...	...	...	...	6
Llancarfan	...	...	...	...	6
Llanedeyrn	...	...	...	...	4
Michaelston-le-Pit	...	...	...	...	4
Pendoylan	...	...	...	...	12
Porthkerry	...	...	...	...	10
Rudry	...	...	...	...	6
Sully	...	...	...	...	4
St. Georges-s-Ely	...	...	...	...	2
Whitchurch	...	...	...	...	192
					<u>252</u>

The following table, differentiating between private and Council dwellings, shows the number of houses erected and put out of use during the year.

Parish	No. of houses at 31.12.49		Houses erected during 1950		Closed or demolished in 1950	Total No. of houses as at 31st Dec., 1950	
	Council	Private	Council	Private		Council	Private
Bonvilston ...	6	36	—	1	—	6	37
Leckwith ...	—	20	—	—	—	*8	12
Lavernock ...	—	29	—	—	—	—	29
Llancarfan ...	4	109	—	—	—	4	109
Lisvane ...	14	173	6	—	3	20	170
Llanedeyrn ...	—	226	2	—	1	2	225
Llanilterne ...	6	43	—	—	—	6	43
Llanfedw ...	6	43	—	—	—	6	43
Llantrithyd ...	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
Llanvithyn ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Michaelston-le-Pit ...	—	55	—	1	—	—	56
Pendoylan ...	—	112	—	—	—	—	112
Porthkerry and Penmark ...	64	305	8	—	1	72	304
Pentyrch ...	69	502	22	2	5	91	499
Peterston-s-Ely ...	6	91	—	—	—	6	91
Radyr ...	50	416	—	—	—	50	416
Rhydygwern ...	—	53	—	—	—	—	53
Rudry ...	5	122	—	—	3	5	119
St. Andrews ...	40	724	—	4	—	40	728
St. Brides ...	5	26	—	—	—	5	26
St. Fagans ...	—	111	—	—	—	—	111
St. Georges ...	15	66	—	2	—	15	68
St. Lythans ...	—	19	—	1	—	—	20
St. Nicholas ...	20	92	—	1	—	20	93
Sully ...	—	170	4	1	—	4	171
Van ...	—	82	—	—	—	—	82
Welsh St. Donatts ...	—	72	—	—	—	—	72
Wenvoe ...	—	169	—	5	—	—	174
Whitchurch ...	317	5,417	26	13	3	343	5,427
Totals ...	627	9,320	68	31	16	703	9,327

*—Purchased 1950.

Houses voluntarily closed and demolished during the year:—

15, Heol-y-Felin, Rhiwbina.
 Woodhill Cottage.
 Cwmnofydd Farm Cottage.
 Deri Duon Cottage, Lisvane.
 Yellow Wells Cottage, Lisvane.
 Upper Mill Cottage, Lisvane.
 Ty To-Maen Cottage, Llanedeyrn.
 Upper Ty Gowla Cottage, Llanfedw.
 Lower Ty Gowla Cottage, Llanfedw.
 Coedcaegarw Cottage, Rudry.
 Yew Tree Cottage, Rudry.
 Fonmon Cottage, Penmark.
 3, Post Office Row, Pentyrch.

Efail-y-Castell, Creigiau.
Ty Melyn, Gwaelodygarth.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The classification of dwelling houses under the above was completed during the year and the following statement shews the position of the 5,135 houses which were inspected :—

Number of houses inspected to 31st December, 1950—5,135.

				Classification
				1 2 3 & 4 5
				3236 629 763 507
Percentage	...	...	63.2	12.2 14.8 9.8

It should not be assumed that all the properties shewn in Category 5 (unfit and incapable of being repaired at a reasonable cost) will, of necessity be demolished. The factors influencing the placing of a dwelling-house in this group i.e. the probable cost of the work required as against the ultimate value of the property, are variable under present conditions and it is quite possible that many owners will, notwithstanding the uneconomic return, elect to recondition. Since the survey, for instance, it has been found that six houses, originally in the unfit group, have now been the subject of improvements enabling five of them to be regraded into Category 1 and the other into Category 3. Of those properties originally in Category 3, 72 have been repaired, 41 having been regraded into Category 1 and the other 31 into Category 2. It is evident, therefore, that there has been some progress and I consider that those provisions of the Housing Act, 1949 enabling financial assistance to be given to owners may prove of great value in the modernising of houses included in Category 3.

During the past few years a few old cottages have been purchased, thoroughly reconditioned and are now provided with all modern appliances and amenities. The expenditure has no doubt, been considerable, but it is surprising what transformations have taken place in these cases. There are several reasons for this trend, chief amongst which is the fact that there is no necessity to wait for a building permit although a licence for the work is, of course, necessary, and that planning consent, and possible development charge are all avoided. It is probable that this feature will continue for some years as the present aged persons who usually occupy these cottages die and the dwellings come into the market. Some of the properties upgraded from 5 to 1 have been old cottages which have been purchased by people of means and thoroughly reconditioned and provided with all modern amenities. This is a feature which has been noticeable during the past few years, and frequent enquiries are being made by prospective purchasers as to the work which would be required to bring the cottages up to the required standard. Whilst some of this reconditioning work has had the effect of completely transforming the dwelling, it has been achieved only at considerable expenditure.

Two successful applications were made under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, grants amounting to £157 and £140 respectively being made each representing 50% of the cost of the work.

During the year a successful application was made pursuant to the provisions of section 3(1) of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938 as amended by section 13 of the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1946 for a grant of £15 p.a. payable for a period of 40 years was made in respect of the erection of an agricultural bungalow at Wenvoe.

Five ex-service camps continued to be used during the year, but it is a source of satisfaction to be able to report that the progress made in the erection of houses has enabled some of these hutments to be closed. The buildings generally are all sub-standard, dampness existing in varying degrees in all cases. Probably the worst camp is at Swanbridge, where the erections are Nissen huts which are rapidly rusting. The situation of the Bulwarks camp is most inconvenient in relation to the nearest bus service, resulting in young school children having to walk a considerable distance often in bad weather. I consider that both these camps should be closed at the earliest opportunity.

The following shows the number of families housed at the various service camps at 31st December, 1950 and I have for the purposes of comparison quoted the position as at the end of 1949.

				1950	1949
Bulwarks, Porthkerry	...	...	...	4	5
Model Farm, Penmark	...	...	...	24	24
Rhydlafer, St. Fagans	...	...	...	24	29
Hayes Farm, Sully	...	...	...	21	20
Swanbridge, Lavernock	...	...	...	8	9
				<hr/> 81	<hr/> 87

It will be noted that 6 huts have been vacated and put out of use.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948. Table IX.

Regular visits of inspection have been made to factories in the district as shewn in the following tables :—

1. INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	34	56	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	39	60	4	4

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—	—

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Model Bye Laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption were adopted by the Council at a meeting held on the 1st of March, 1950 and confirmed by the Ministry of Food on the 19th June, 1950.

The Council decided to issue a copy of the Bye Laws to all those in the area engaged in the handling of food intended or exposed for sale for human consumption. A copy of section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which stipulates the facilities required to obtain in food shops and food preparing places, and also important sections from the Shops Act, 1934 were circulated at the same time.

Considerable improvement has resulted from the action taken. There is a more acute awareness of the dangers which may arise from the contamination of food and greater precautions are being taken to prevent contamination by animals, vermin and insect pests. Your officers continue to stress the need for a supply of hot and cold running water and several shops installed this requirement during the year.

Ice-Cream and Food Preparing Premises.

There has been a slight reduction in the number of premises used for the manufacture, and an increase in the number of establishments used for the sale of ice-cream. The number of premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages etc., remain the same. The following statement indicates the changes in registration as compared with the year 1949.

	1949	1950
1. Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc.	17	17
2. Manufacture for sale of ice-cream ...	5	4
3. Sale of ice-cream	33	63

The following table shews the number of samples of ice-cream submitted for examination and the results obtained during the year. The figures indicate a considerable improvement in the bacterial purity of ice-cream offered for sale in your district.

	Satisfactory (1)	Fairly Satisfactory (2)	Unsatis- factory (3)	Very Unsatis- factory (4)	Total
Number of Samples ...	51	34	47	Nil	132

The undermentioned articles of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered and certified unfit for human consumption. Condemned tinned foods and vegetables are utilised for pig feeding and fats such as butter, cheese, bacon etc., are returned to the wholesalers to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Tinned Goods	...	...	...	...	1,445	tins
Groceries :						
Cheese	...	...	...	...	7½	lb.
Pudding mixture	...	...	...	...	10	lb.
Blanc Mange powder	...	...	...	...	144	lb.
Sponge flour mixture	...	...	...	...	7½	lb.
Fruit :						
Figs	...	...	...	...	16	lb.
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	135	lb.
Meat :						
Cooked Ham	...	...	...	...	9¼	lb.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	151	lb.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	20	lb.
Liver	...	...	...	...	3	lb.
Beef	...	...	...	...	532½	lb.

CARCASES OF PIGS INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

The figures for the past four years are quoted for purposes of comparison.

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number Inspected	644	441	790	590
Diseases other than T.B.				
Whole carcasses destroyed	—	—	—	—
Part of Carcase destroyed	5	12	8	3
Percentage of affected carcasses	0.7%	2.7%	1%	0.5%
Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcasses destroyed	1	3	1	—
Part of carcase destroyed	40	33	66	35
Percentage of affected carcasses	6.3%	7.4%	8.4%	5.9%

The above particulars refer to self suppliers' pigs slaughtered at the owners' premises in accordance with the terms of licences issued by the Ministry of Food. The Ministry send a copy of the particulars on the licence to your Health Department and arrangements are made to examine the pig when slaughter takes place. Owners

in general appreciate this service and invariably welcome the visit of the inspector. When evidence of tuberculosis is found in the carcase or organ of a slaughtered pig the owner is advised as to how to dispose of the infected meat and the precautions to be taken to ensure disinfection of the pig's cot, feeding trough, etc. If the infected pig is on a dairy farm arrangements are made to secure a representative sample of milk from the dairy herd and this is subjected to biological examination. The owner is also advised to purchase in future from some other source, preferably one known to be free from infection.

The action indicated may have a bearing in the percentage figure for the year 1950.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS :

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
1	1	Nil	Salmonella	Ham Sandwich

No. 1 DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector W. Davies.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	260	76	47	17	74
Housing Acts	310	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	98	7	—	—	6
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	103	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	12	—	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	14	1	1	1	1
Schools	16	4	1	—	4
Infectious Diseases	153	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	14	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	55	3	2	—	3
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	32	16	16	1	16
Nuisances from Defective Drains	162	72	30	18	72
Nuisances from Animals	3	3	3	—	3
Nuisances from Accumulations	49	39	39	—	39
Tents, Vans, Sheds	27	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	250	18	10	—	18
Rats and Mice destruction	38	2	2	—	2
Inspection of water supplies	45	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	39	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	60	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	27	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	27	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	310	—	—	—	—
Vermineous houses	6	1	—	—	1
Council House Inspections	20	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	100	—	—	—	—
Ice cream samples	51	—	—	—	—
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli : Positive	12	—	—	—	—
Negative	11	—	—	—	—
Totals	2281	242	151	37	239

No. 2 DISTRICT—Senior Sanitary Inspector Evan Jones.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	268	102	50	26	102
Housing Acts	276	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	37	4	4	—	4
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	295	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	8	2	—	—	2
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	28	2	2	—	2
Schools	14	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	143	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	19	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	32	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	38	22	12	6	22
Nuisances from Defective Drains	209	116	26	10	116
Nuisances from Animals	2	2	—	—	2
Nuisances from Accumulations	34	6	5	—	6
Tents, Vans, Sheds	24	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	117	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice destruction	13	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water supplies	44	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	25	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	39	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	61	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	80	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	60	—	—	—	—
Vermineous houses	7	—	—	—	—
Council House inspections	55	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	29	—	—	—	—
Ice cream samples	36	—	—	—	—
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli : Positive	12	—	—	—	—
Negative	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1993	256	100	42	256

No. 3 DISTRICT—Sanitary Inspector G. I. Hall.

	Inspections and visits made	Defects and Nuisances found	Preliminary Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served	Remedied
Public Health Acts	142	54	27	8	53
Housing Acts	221	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	30	3	—	—	3
Public Health (Meat) Regulations	271	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	5	1	—	—	—
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	14	2	—	—	2
Schools	8	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	55	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected	3	—	—	—	—
Cesspits cleansed and inspected	—	—	—	—	—
Nuisances from Sanitary Accommodation	36	12	11	1	12
Nuisances from Defective Drains	222	32	14	1	31
Nuisances from Animals	13	1	—	—	1
Nuisances from Accumulations	21	4	—	—	4
Tents, Vans, Sheds	139	—	—	—	—
Supervising scavenging	221	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice destruction	29	—	—	—	—
Inspection of water supplies	44	—	—	—	—
Samples of water for analysis	14	—	—	—	—
*Samples of Milk for analysis	24	—	—	—	—
Petrol and Explosive Stores	38	—	—	—	—
Shops Acts and Employment of Young Persons	52	—	—	—	—
Visits not classified	93	—	—	—	—
Vermineous houses	28	—	—	—	—
Council House inspections	12	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act	77	11	5	—	11
Unsound Food	19	—	—	—	—
Ice cream samples	47	—	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution	15	1	1	—	1
*Subjected to examination for tubercle bacilli :					
Positive	—	—	—	—	—
Negative	17	—	—	—	—
Totals	1893	121	58	10	118

SECTION E.

MILK.

Under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, it is the duty of the local authority to keep a register of all persons selling milk in the district and a register of all dairies used exclusively by a distributor in connection with the treatment, handling or storage of milk.

Licences for the production of raw graded milks are granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and I have enquired of that Ministry and obtained the following figures for the Council's District :—

					1950
T.T. Licenses	...	...	...	...	286
Accredited Licenses	...	...	...	...	62

Licences for the pasteurisation or sterilisation of milk are granted by the County Council.

All other licences relating to the distribution of graded milks are issued by District Councils and the following figures applied this year :—

(a) Dealers with dairies within the Area

T.T.	...	...	...	...	...	10
T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	14

(b) Supplementary Licences

T.T. (Pasteurised)	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	2
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	1

Many of these dealers purchase the graded milk in bottles from the wholesale dairyman and this is a practice which appears to be growing. The additional cost, twopence per gallon, appears to be generous having regard to the considerable save in labour costs dispensing as it does with the necessity of bottling and washing of returned empties and of course, the dairy premises need not be so commodious as less storage space is required. From the public health aspect, I feel that this practice is advantageous, the number of persons handling the milk being reduced, and thus minimising the risk of contamination.

The following table shews the results of samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination throughout the year.

		Grade				Ungraded	Total
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Accredited	Sterilised		
Satisfactory	...	77	17	4	1	19	118
Unsatisfactory	...	3	2	—	—	—	5
Totals	...	80	19	4	1	19	123

The following samples were taken for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli :—

Samples	Negative	Positive
41	40	1

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles.

The problem of reducing the incidence of measles is still with us. A few years ago we thought the answer was just round the corner, but later we found that the problem was by no means so simple as it appeared to be. Research in this direction is still being carried on. During the year there were three hundred cases as compared with two-hundred-and-eighty-one for the previous year.

Whooping Cough.

Here without being over confident the answer does appear to be round the corner. Research has been carried out by the Medical Research Council for the past three years which seems to indicate that the prospects are much more favourable.

Scarlet Fever.

This was not particularly prevalent during the year. Forty-two cases were notified as against 27 for the previous year and no death was recorded. The disease is nothing like as severe as it was years ago and the complications are not so serious. Nowadays more cases are being nursed at home and it is only when a case occurs at a milk producing farm or where conditions are unsatisfactory that admission to an infectious disease hospital is sought.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

During the year three cases were notified and diagnosis confirmed and upon enquiries it was ascertained that one was of the non-paralytic type and there were two where paralysis was present. The latter type is usually of a more serious consequence to the patient, but whilst in the first few weeks there may be a marked and extensive paralysis affecting several groups of muscles it is gratifying to find how this paralysis lessens and in a number of cases the final degree of paralysis may be very slight.

It is to be noted that cases of poliomyelitis have been occurring right through the winter months, which fact is unusual and it may be that in the coming year more cases than usual may occur, however, it behoves us to be on our guard.

Since the extensive epidemic of poliomyelitis in 1947 the incidence has remained at a higher level than in any period before that year.

The Medical Research Council with the support of the Ministry of Health have decided to intensify research into the disease in 1951.

Diphtheria.

This year has again been one in which no cases have been notified and this is no doubt due to the fact that immunisation is being actively carried out by medical practitioners and the medical staff of the South East Glamorgan Health Division. Diphtheria is almost a disease of the past, but we should be on our guard against any falling off of Immunisation.

Typhoid Fever

During the year it has been found that there were several carriers of typhoid bacilli amongst the patients at the Whitchurch Mental Hospital—investigations by the Public Health Laboratory have been proceeding for many months and a large amount of work has been involved in the examination of specimens which have been taken. No patient or member of the staff has, however, contracted the disease from the carrier patients.

I am indebted to Dr. R. W. S. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service for supplying me with the following particulars.

In August, 1947, the first illness occurred which suggested typhoid in the Hospital. The clinical condition of the patient R. W. was compatible with typhoid fever, but the examination of the stools gave negative results. R. W. had, a few weeks before, been in Bridgend Mental Hospital where several chronic carriers of the disease were known to exist.

The second case, G. M. was diagnosed in December, 1949, by examination of serum and on 21st March, 1950, *Salmonella typhi* was found in the stools of this woman. She had been an inmate of Bridgend Mental Hospital during the war.

Investigation was immediately made into the problem of where the infection originated in this relatively closed community. The solution was found by using two methods of inquiry. Firstly, by examination of the serum of all contacts near and remote of G. M. and all personnel who had at one time been inmates of Bridgend Mental Hospital. Secondly, by examination of the stools of persons with suspicious serological results and of all ward contacts of G. M.

Serological tests did not produce rapid evidence of where the infection might have been originated but faecal examination soon showed the existence of two excretors of *Salmonella typhi*, R. C. and R. B.

Further serum tests were made in efforts to ascertain whether any more typhoid excretors were present, but although another 278 tests were made no other excretors of salmonella were discovered.

G. M., R. C., and R. B. were moved to another ward and staff and patients were inoculated with T.A.B. (a prophylactic vaccine against all three forms of typhoid fever.)

In October, 1950, it was decided that testing the sewage from the original ward where infection occurred might produce evidence of undiscovered excreters. *Salmonella typhi* was isolated from this sewage at the second attempt and was found to be of a different type from the other organisms which had caused the previous infections. This indicated the existence of other undiscovered excreters in the ward.

Stools were again examined. On 27th October, 1950, A. B. was discovered to be excreting typhoid bacilli, and on 6th November, 1950, D. E. was found to be excreting *Salmonella typhi*. Although 341 faecal specimens were examined altogether no further excreters of typhoid were found. Follow up of these five cases suggests that A. B., R. C. and G. M. are chronic carriers of typhoid and that D. E. and R. B. were only temporary excreters.

TABLE X
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE
VARIOUS PARISHES DURING 1950.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Peurperal Pyrexia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Poliomyelitis	Enteric	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Food Poisoning
Bonvilston ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lavernock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leckwith ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisvane ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llancarfan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanedeyrne ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanilterne ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfedw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvithyn ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llantrithyd ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelston-le-Pit..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendoylan ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmark and Porthkerry ...	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentyrch ...	8	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterston-s-Ely ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Radyr ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhydygwern ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rudry ...	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews ...	4	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Brides-s-Ely ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Fagans ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Georges-s-Ely...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lythans ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sully ...	1	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Van ...	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh St. Donatts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitchurch ...	20	—	12	—	252	60	1	3	—	1	1	3	1
Totals ...	44	—	16	—	293	93	14	6	—	3	1	3	1

TABLE Xa.
PARTICULARS OF THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
IN THE AREA DURING 1950.

Diseases	Total cases Notified	Age not known	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital from Council's area.	Deaths of Residents in Council's area.
Scarlet Fever	42	—	—	1	1	4	4	25	6	1	—	—	—	—	21	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	18	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	9	2	1	—
Measles	300	2	9	15	23	34	35	174	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	95	—	4	4	15	15	19	37	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	14	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—
Erysipelas	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Enteric	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Totals	482	2	14	20	40	54	60	245	12	8	7	1	13	6	32	—

* Whitchurch Hospital
Dysentery cases—Hensol Castle

TABLE XI
ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1950
FROM CARDIFF RURAL DISTRICT

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Measles & Pneumonia	Measles	Enteric Fever	Tonsillitis	Rubella	Pneumonia	T.B. Meningitis	Glandular Fever	Polio myelitis	Meningococcal Meningitis	Chicken Pox	Osteomyelitis	Food Poisoning	Stomatitis	Laryngitis	Total	Died
January	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
February	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
March	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
April	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
May	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
June	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
July	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
August	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
September	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
October	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
November	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Totals	20	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8	—	2	—	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	48	—

TABLE XII.

TUBERCULOSIS**New Cases and Mortality during 1950.**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
15	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	—
25	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
35	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	5	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	11	19	1	2	2	4	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

In November, 1950, I submitted a report on a "Review of Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register," to the Council and the following is the report :

"For some weeks the Health Department has been engaged in checking the tuberculosis register. The Divisional Medical Officer of the South-east Glamorgan Divisional Health Office and the Chest Clinic at Cathedral Road have been consulted and as a result of their assistance much valuable additional information regarding the cases in the District has been obtained. All cases on our register have been visited and by this means it has been found possible to reduce the total cases in the area to 199 as at 31st October, 1950.

This report endeavours to examine the incidence of tuberculosis in the area under various headings such as age groups, occupations, and housing. Figures are given comparing the incidence and mortality in this district with those in the County and Rural areas of Glamorgan, and there is also a table (Table D) which illustrates the number of deaths from the disease in relation to the changes in the population of the District between 1936 and the present time.

1. Comparison with other diseases.

The figures in the 1949 Annual Report show that whereas there were 10 deaths from tuberculosis during that year, there were :

95 deaths from heart diseases.

29 deaths from bronchitis.

67 deaths from cancer, and
44 deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions.

2. Tuberculosis and Housing.

The following table sets out the housing accommodation of tuberculosis patients on the register. The categories adopted are those used for the Rural Housing Survey.

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Patients living in houses in Category 1	139	26
Patients living in houses in Category 2	11	8
Patients living in houses in Category 3	4	1
Patients living in houses in Category 4	—	—
Patients living in houses in Category 5	9	1

Note

Category 1 houses are satisfactory in all respects
Category 2 houses need some minor repairs
Category 3 houses need structural alterations and repairs
Category 4 houses need reconditioning
Category 5 houses are suitable only for demolition.

The following summary shows the number of cases who are sharing a bed and the number who are living in Category 5 houses and gives the number who have applied for Council Houses.

1. No. in Category 5 houses ... 10 out of 199 (9 Pulmonary
1 Non-Pulmonary)
2. No. in Category 5 houses who
have applied for a Council
House ... 3 " " 10 (3 Pulmonary).
3. No. sharing a bed ... 51 " " 199 (44 Pulmonary
7 Non-Pulmonary)
4. No. sharing a bed who have 13 " " 51 (10 Pulmonary,
applied for a Council House... 3 Non-Pulmonary)
5. No. in Section 3 above who
are already in Council Houses
or Flats ... 8 " " 51 (8 Pulmonary).
6. No. in Category 5 houses who 5 " " 10 (4 Pulmonary,
are sharing a bed ... 1 Non-Pulmonary)
7. No. in Category 5 houses who
are sharing a bed and who
have applied for a Council 4 " " 5 (3 Pulmonary,
House ... 1 Non-Pulmonary)

The five cases in Section 6 are situated in the following parishes :

Van ...	1
Rhydygwern ...	2
Lavernock ...	1 (Non-Pulmonary)
Bonvilston ...	1

3. Sleeping Arrangements.

The sleeping arrangements of the tuberculosis patients are as follows :

Cases occupying own bedroom	...	...	...	130
Cases sharing a bedroom but occupying own bed				18
Cases sharing bedroom and bed	...	...	...	51

From the above it will be seen that of the total of 199 cases on the register, 130 occupy their own bedroom, 18 are sharing a bedroom but occupying their own bed, and 51 cases are sharing a bedroom and bed. In a number of instances this can be overcome by re-arrangement of the household, but in many homes this will not be possible. Before making any recommendations in this respect, I wish to obtain some further information regarding these patients.

4. Analysis of Occupational Groups.

Table B attached sets out the cases in their occupational groups. The figures are too small to draw any definite conclusions and without knowing the total number of persons engaged in each separate trade in the district, it is impossible to arrive at any conclusions which would be of real value. For example, the occupation which contains the highest number of cases is that of "Housewife," but the total number of housewives in the area must far exceed all other occupations.

5. Age Groups.

It will be seen from Table C that the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis is highest up to 25 years of age and that the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is in the age group 20 - 45, with a slight increase again in the 55 - 60 age group."

TABLE A

Parish	Males		Females		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Bonvilston ...	—	—	2	—	2
Lavernock ...	—	1	—	—	1
Leckwith ...	—	—	—	—	—
Lisvane ...	4	—	5	1	10
Llancarfan ...	2	1	—	—	3
Llanedeyrn ...	1	1	—	—	2
Llanilterne ...	2	—	1	—	3
Llanfedw ...	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvithyn ...	—	—	—	—	—
Lantrithyd ...	—	1	—	—	1
Michaelston-le-Pit	—	—	2	—	2
Pendoylan ...	1	1	—	—	2
Penmark ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pentyrch ...	10	—	2	2	14
Peteston-s-Ely ...	2	—	—	—	2
Porthkerry ...	—	—	—	—	—
Radyr ...	3	2	5	—	10
Rhydygwern ...	3	—	2	1	6
Rudry ...	4	2	3	—	9
St. Andrews ...	6	1	2	3	12
St. Brides-s-Ely ...	—	—	1	—	1
St. Fagans ...	—	—	—	1	1
St. Georges ...	1	—	—	—	1
St. Lythans ...	—	—	—	—	—
St. Nicholas ...	1	—	—	1	2
Sully ...	2	—	—	—	2
Van ...	1	—	—	—	1
Welsh St. Donatts	—	—	—	—	—
Wenvoe ...	1	—	2	—	3
Whitchurch ...	53	9	38	8	108
Totals ...	97	19	66	17	199

TABLE B.
CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS INTO
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupation	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Infants, Scholars and Students ...	5	2	9	5	21
Shopkeepers and Assistants ...	4	2	1	1	8
Hotel Keepers, Waiters, Etc. ...	—	2	—	—	2
Building Craftsmen & Labourers	12	—	1	—	13
Mechanics, Lorry Drivers ...	16	—	—	—	16
Housewives ...	—	37	—	5	42
Agricultural & Forestry Workers	11	—	—	—	11
Domestic Servants ...	—	3	—	1	4
Colliery Workers ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed, Disabled, Retired ..	16	9	4	—	29
Factory Workers ...	2	—	1	1	4
Office Workers ...	19	9	1	1	30
Nurses ...	1	2	—	1	4
Miscellaneous ...	12	—	2	1	15
Totals ...	98	66	19	16	199

TABLE C.

Groups	Male		Female		Totals
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Age					
0-5	1	3	—	2	6
5-10	1	5	—	2	8
10-15	3	2	2	3	10
15-20	6	3	9	1	19
20-25	19	3	9	3	34
25-30	14	1	10	1	26
30-35	7	—	15	2	24
35-40	12	—	7	1	20
40-45	14	—	5	1	20
45-50	5	1	1	—	7
50-55	5	—	1	—	6
55-60	6	—	3	1	10
60-65	3	1	2	—	6
Over 65	2	—	1	—	3
Totals ...	98	19	65	17	199

TABLE D.
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN RELATION TO
THE CHANGES IN THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT

Year	Population of the District	Deaths	
		Number	Ratio to Population
1936	31,270	13	1 : 2405
1937	31,520	18	1 : 1751
1938	31,900	20	1 : 1595
1939	32,360	14	1 : 2311
1940	34,300	14	1 : 2450
1941	35,140	23	1 : 1528
1942	34,740	18	1 : 1930
1943	33,920	15	1 : 2261
1944	35,070	26	1 : 1349
1945	34,660	10	1 : 3466
1946	35,770	15	1 : 2385
1947	36,770	19	1 : 1935
1948	35,500	17	1 : 2088
1949	36,420	10	1 : 3642
1950	36,420	Not available	

TABLE E.

STATISTICS COMPARING THE RATES OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Area	Notifications of Tuberculosis per 1,000 Population					Deaths from Tuberculosis per 1,000 Population				
	Pulmonary					Non-Pulmonary				
	1946	1947	1948	1949		1946	1947	1948	1949	
Admin. County	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25		0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	
Urban Districts	1.33	1.27	1.32	1.32		0.33	0.31	0.28	0.31	
Rural Districts	1.07	1.20	1.11	1.08		0.37	0.37	0.40	0.31	
Cowbridge Rural	1.33	1.30	0.88	0.72		0.39	0.53	0.58	0.01	
Cardiff Rural	0.90	1.20	0.09	0.81		0.11	0.10	0.21	0.10	
						0.61	0.61	0.54	0.55	
						0.65	0.62	0.54	0.59	
						0.49	0.56	0.55	0.43	
						0.31	0.61	0.51	0.57	
						0.30	0.41	0.31	0.20	
						0.11	0.12	0.08	0.06	
						0.10	0.13	0.08	0.05	
						0.12	0.90	0.09	0.08	
						0.24	0.15	0.07	0.07	
						0.10	0.03	0.10	0.05	

NOTE: The figures relating to the Cardiff Rural District Council's area compare very favourably with the other Rural Districts.

TABLE F.

ANALYSIS OF THE NON-PULMONARY CASES ON THE REGISTER

Organs or Parts Affected	Male	Female	Totals
Glands	10	12	22
Bones	4	2	6
Joints	2	2	4
Abdominal	1	—	1
Kidney	1	1	2
Skin	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis...	1	—	1
Totals ...	19	17	36

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified was 33 as against 37 for the previous year. Thirty of this year's cases were of the pulmonary infection and three of the non-pulmonary. The number of deaths was 6 as against 10 for the previous year.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths was very low. In three instances it was found necessary to communicate with practitioners during the year but in two cases a satisfactory explanation for non-notification was given.

The visiting of these cases is now carried on by the Health Visitors of the South-east Glamorgan Divisional Health Office and reports of their visits are sent to the Tuberculosis Physician. A copy of each report is also sent to the Health Department and any action that is necessary from the housing standpoint is taken by the Sanitary Inspectors.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council and Chief Officials of the Departments, together with the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. McKIM THOMAS,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1951.





